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Premier KIM IL SUNG Answers U.A.R. Journalists' Questions

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Premier Kim Il Sung answered questions put by Saad El Din Mohamoud, director in charge of foreign affairs of the Al Akhbar, Kamal Amar, chief editor in charge of foreign affairs of the MEN News Agency, Mohamed El Eishi, editor in charge of foreign affairs of the Al Gumhuriya, Mohamed Hakki, editor in charge of foreign affairs of the Al Ahram and Atif El Ghamri, editor in charge of foreign affairs of the Al Akhbar, who visited Korea recently. Following is the full text of the Premier's answers.

Premier Kim Il Sung with UAR journalists

Question:

Your Excellency, what do you think about the reunification of Korea, and what do you consider as the best means to achieve it?

Answer:

Our stand and concrete proposals on the question of the unification of Korea have been clarified more than once. We hold that the unification of Korea should be achieved peacefully on an independent, democratic principle by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

This is our consistent stand.

Proceeding from this basic principle, we have proposed that the question of the unification of Korea be solved by way of establishing a united, central government represented by people of all strata and every walk of life through a democratic, free North-South general election after the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea.

Our proposal is a most fair and reasonable plan acceptable to all. This accords not only with the will and national interest of the entire Korean people but with the interest of peace in the Far East and the world.

Inasmuch as the U.S. imperialists and the rulers of South Korea are opposed to the establishment of a united government of Korea through a free, democratic election, we proposed to enforce a confederation as a transitional measure for settling pressing, immediate questions of common concern for the nation and going over to complete unification step by step.

To lighten, if only a little, the misfortunes and hardships of the nation caused by the partition of the territory, we proposed to conduct economic and cultural interflow and correspondence between North and South Korea.

We also offered materials and provisions needed for the rehabilitation of the ruined economy and the stabilisation of the people's living in South Korea and proposed to take the South Korean unemployed into the northern part and provide them with jobs and to take in and bring up orphans wandering about the streets in South Korea.

But, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their lackeys are hampering the realisation of these just proposals.

The main obstacle to the unification of Korea is the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Therefore, the prerequisite to the unification of Korea is the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The U.S. Army has no ground whatsoever to remain in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have set up a fascist terror rule in South Korea, and have been brutally trampling underfoot and killing our compatriots there and bringing poverty and starvation upon the South Korean people. They are egging their lackeys in South Korea on to hamper the unification of Korea by all means and using South Korea as a military base for invasion against the northern part, China and the Soviet Union.

When the U.S. Army is driven out of South Korea, the South Korean people will immediately establish a people's power they want. Then the Korean people will smoothly achieve the unification of the country by themselves.

The U.S. imperialists can not keep the South Korean people under their colonial rule for long or put down the aspiration of the Korean people for the unification of the country.

The South Korean people have a fine tradition of having fought against the foreign aggressors over a long period.

At present the struggle of youth, students and people against the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime is gaining momentum with every passing day.

The anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people, which stems from their life experience, is on steady upsurge.

With no suppression can the U.S. occupationists arrest the struggle of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists will certainly be driven out of South Korea and the unification of Korea will surely be achieved.

Taking this opportunity, I express thanks to the Government and people and to the press circles of the United Arab Republic for their consistent support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for unifying the country by themselves without any outside interference.

Question:

Your Excellency, where do you stand in Korea on the ideological disputes in the socialist bloc?

Answer:

Though differences exist today within the socialist camp, the socialist countries will fight together against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism.

As for us, we will firmly unite with all the socialist countries and intensify the common struggle against imperialism for the revolutionary cause of peoples.

Question:

Your Excellency, what are the main problems that you have already solved in Korea, and what do you consider are the ones remaining to be solved in the way of the socialist revolution in North Korea?

Answer:

Our country was a backward colony in the past and after liberation, it suffered severe damages during the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. We encountered numerous difficulties and trials. But, through united struggle our people have done no small amount of work in the building of a new life.

We have transformed the old society and firmly established a socialist system.

In the northern part of Korea the source of exploitation and poverty has been done away with and all working people are living harmoniously, helping each other for the common goal. By energetically carrying out construction we have laid a foundation of national economy which enables us to live on our own and make the country richer and more powerful.

We produce by ourselves almost all machines and equipment and most of the processed and raw materials we need.

We basically meet the demands of the people for mass consumption goods with our own products, and we are self-sufficient in food, too. We have trained national cadres by directing much efforts to this field, with the result that today we are administering the state and building economy and culture with our own cadres.

The people's living has also been considerably improved in our country. Though not bountiful, our people have no worry about food, clothing and housing.

We have no unemployed and all working people are given free medical care and youth and children are given education free of charge up to the higher educational institutions.

We have laid a solid foundation for building socialism better in the northern half and secured the wherewithal to rehabilitate the economy and stabilise the people's living in South Korea after the country is unified.

The cardinal task before us is the accomplishment of the unification of our country.

The unification of the country is the most burning national aspiration of the Korean people.

We are going to steadily consolidate the triumphant socialist system in the northern part and realise industrialisation and reinforce the technical equipment of agriculture through the further development of technique.

In this way we will strengthen the political and economic might of the country and raise the material and cultural living standards of the people one stage higher.

The growth of the political and economic might of the northern part constitutes a powerful guarantee for the promotion of the country's unification.

Question:

When are you planning to send volunteers to help North Vietnam? Are you going to send army unit? And how do you think that the Vietnam problem is affecting the whole Southeastern zones?

Answer:

The war the U.S. imperialists are waging against the Vietnamese people is a brigandish aggressive war trampl-

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Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Third Arab Summit Conference

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on September 13 a message of greetings to the Third Summit Conference of the Arab States. The message reads in full:

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations and friendly salute to the Third Summit Conference of the Arab States and to the delegates present at your Conference.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express active support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of the Arab States, who, forming a more closely united force, are waging a just struggle for shattering the manoeuvres of imperialism and Israeli reactionaries, its stooges, and for liberating Palestine and for solving a series of important issues such as the Jordan River in conformity with the interests of the Arab peoples.

Hoping that the present Summit Conference of the Arab States will make a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the Arab countries against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the strengthening of mutual co-operation, I sincerely wish your Conference success in its work.

U.S. IMPERIALISTS DESERVE STERN JUDGEMENT

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

From the statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 15 in connection with the recent use of poinson gas by U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Recalling the fact that a unit of U.S. marines, when attacking the Vinh Quang area north of Qui Nhon town on September 5, threw 48 bottles of poison gas into a shelter full of local inhabitants, most of whom were women and children, the statement declared:

This is a flagrant violation of the international commitments banning the use of asphyxiating poison gases and toxic substances in war and 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and is an outrageous infringement on the conscience and morality of mankind who loves justice and peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce this criminal act of U.S. imperialism and fully support the September 11 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

All the heinous criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, the statement declared, have once again exposed that "peace" and "humanitarianism" they clamour about are nothing but a hypocrisy and shown that they make no scruple of committing any bestiality to achieve their aggressive aim in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must not forget the lesson of the defeat they sustained in Korean war, despite their use of noxious chemical materials and bacteriological weapons, in an attempt to subdue the Korean people, and must stop at once the barbarity of using poison gas in South Vietnam, stressed the statement.

The U.S. Government, it went on, must be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from the use of poison gas and noxious chemical substances and must be given a stern judgement by the honest-minded people the world over.

Stressing that the Vietnam issue must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any foreign interference, the statement noted:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gives full support to the four-point propositions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demands of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, insisting that the Vietnam question must be settled in accordance with them.

The Korean people who are determined to share life and death, all their lethal weapons.

KOREAN-INDONESIAN FRIENDSHIP GATHERING

On the evening of September 18 a friendship gathering was held in Pyongyang in welcome of the delegation of the Indonesian-Korean Friendship Association under the auspices of the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association.

Present at the gathering were Sumarojo, Secretary of the Indonesian-Korean Friendship Association and Secretary of the Technical Teachers Union of Indonesia, and all members of the delegation he was leading.

Ahem Erningpradja, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Korea, was invited to the gathering.

The gathering was attended by workers in the fields of culture and art in the city.

The gathering was addressed by Jong Il Gu, President of the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association and Editor-in-Chief of the Rodong Sinmun, and Sumarojo, leader of the Indonesian delegation.

The gathering proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. At the gathering the friends of the two countries toasted militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indonesian peoples and the health of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno.

EXCHANGE of Telegrams Between Leaders

✦ Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choe Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the D.R.V., in reply to the message of greetings sent on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung received a message from General Mohammed Amine El-Hafez in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with latter's re-election to chairmanship of the Presidential Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

✦ President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message of greetings from Major General Abdul Salam Muhammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of Korea's National Day.

✦ On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Peasants' Rank of Indonesia.

KOREAN-CAMBODIAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE

The 1965 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia was signed on September 15 in Phnom-Penh.

The plan was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Kang Sol Mo, Korean Ambassador to Cambodia, and on behalf of the Cambodian side by Sirik Matak, Minister of State in charge of National Education and Fine Arts.

KOREAN AND URUGUAYAN JOURNALISTS' CO-OPERATION

An agreement on mutual co-operation between the Korean Journalists' Union and the Uruguayan Journalists' Association was signed on September 14 in Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Korean Journalists' Union by Kang Sang Wi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, and on behalf of the Uruguayan Journalists' Association by Salmon Schuarz, leader of the Uruguayan journalists' delegation, who visited Korea recently.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Gives Interview

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ing underfoot all norms of international law and wantonly infringing upon the sovereignty of Vietnam.

Today the U.S. aggressors are not only sending more troops and arms continuously to South Vietnam and intensifying the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic but are scheming to spread the war to the vast area of Asia.

This is a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world and a grave challenge to the peoples of the socialist countries and the independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The heroic war of resistance the entire Vietnamese people are waging against the U.S. aggressors is a struggle for safeguarding the freedom and independence of their country and a righteous war for defending peace in Asia and the world.

Therefore, the world progressive people have the duty and the legitimate right to render all necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people who are waging a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to extend active support and encouragement to the fraternal Vietnamese people and are giving all possible assistance. We have made preparations to send volunteers at any time when necessary.

As long as U.S. imperialism's aggression upon Vietnam continues, the Korean people will step up their assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The only way of solving the Vietnam question lies, as stated by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, in U.S. imperialism putting an immediate end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, pulling out of South Vietnam without delay, taking its aggressive troops and all weapons, and leaving the Vietnam question to the Vietnamese people themselves to solve.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to expand the aggressive war in Vietnam in defiance of the just demand of the Vietnam people and the warnings of the peoples of all countries of the world, they are bound to meet a far more crushing defeat.

Question:

What are, Your Excellency, the best means of consolidating the friendly relations of our two countries and what do you think of the Western attitude in consolidating Israel as an imperialist bridgehead and a block in the way of Arab progress and unity?

Answer:

The peoples of our two countries were both liberated from imperialist oppression and are fighting together on the front against imperialism. The peoples of our two countries are fighting alike to create a new life and achieve national prosperity.

We should support and encourage each other in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and closely cooperate with each other in building a new life.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are steadily consolidating and developing under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, under the banner of national independence and prosperity.

This accords with the interests of the peoples of our two countries and constitutes a contribution to the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The Korean people treasure the friendship with the talented and heroic people of the United Arab Republic and actively support all their just struggle.

The Korean people fully understand the struggle of the Arab people against the Israeli Zionists.

An advance base of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Near and Middle East for aggression directed against the Arab people, Israel is hindering the Arab progress and threatening the security of the Arab people.

Our people vigorously condemn the provocative acts of the U.S., British and West German imperialists and Israeli Zionists against the Arab people and fully support the struggle of the UAR people against them.

Our people also express firm solidarity with the Palestinian and all other Arab people in their struggle for liberating Palestine.

The U.S., British and West German imperialists who are resorting to aggressive schemes against the UAR and other Arab states, using Israel as a bridgehead, are bound to meet shameful fiasco.

I am convinced that the friendship between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new life.

MALIAN GUESTS IN KOREA

A cultural delegation of the Republic of Mali led by Bou Ba Karly, functionary of the political department of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Mali, now in Korea on a visit, inspected factories and mills in Hamhung on September 16 and 17.

The guests from Mali went round the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. They showed deep interest in the spare-time education system set up for the workers at the factory.

Speaking of his impressions, the leader of the delegation Bou Ba Karly said that everywhere he went he witnessed the Korean people strenuously endeavouring for the country's unification.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, he continued, will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unify their country in the near future.

GHANAIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS KOREA

A Ghanaian cultural delegation arrived here on September 14 on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The five-member delegation, led by Mrs. Margaret Ocran, Member of the Ghanaian Parliament, is now touring the country.

On September 17 the delegation visited Panmunjom, where the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953. The guests paid attention to the photos exhibited to show the violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The delegation leader said that Korea would never tolerate the imperialist aggression.

The delegation made an entry in the guest-book: "We sincerely wish that the military demarcation line should be removed immediately, Korea be unified at the earliest date and the Korean people enjoy a peaceful, harmonious life. Long live the struggle against imperialism!"

That day the guests visited the scenic spot Pakyon Falls near the military demarcation line and spent a happy while together with the holiday-makers there.

CAMBODIAN ROVING EXHIBITION DELEGATION HERE

A roving exhibition delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia arrived in Pyongyang on September 17 to visit Korea at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation is led by Um Samuth, chief of the arts department of the Phnom Penh Fine Arts College.

D.P.R.K. Birthday Celebrated Abroad

ALGERIA

The Algerian paper **El-Moudjahid** in an editorial article, described as a paragon the matchless heroism displayed by the Korean people in the 15-year-long arduous struggle against vicious Japanese imperialism before liberation and in the sacred fight against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion in 1950-1953. It also lauded the Korean people for their big achievements in socialist construction.

BURMA

The Burmese paper, **The Guardian**, featured the red-letter day of Korea. The **Working People's Daily** and other Burmese newspapers published articles hailing the brilliant success of the Korean people in socialist construction and supporting the programme of the D.P.R.K. Government for the country's unification.

CAMBODIA

On September 8 and 9 Radio Cambodia gave a special program in honour of the 17th birthday of the D.P.R.K. It aired the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and some 20 music pieces and transmitted a commentary entitled "Warm Congratulations to the 17th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." The commentary, noting that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic basis without any foreign interference, stressed that the Cambodian people would always stand by the Korean people and actively back them in their just struggle.

Le Depeche du Cambodge and other Cambodian papers carried articles dedicated to the national holiday of the Korean people.

GUINEA

The Guinean paper **Horoya** printed an article alongside a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, and **Radio Guinea** gave a special program on the achievements and prospects of the Korean people in socialist construction and the unification programme of the D.P.R.K. Government.

INDONESIA

The Indonesian paper **Warta Bhakti** on September 9 frontpaged an editorial headlined "Tribute to Korea for Her Example of Self-Reliance" in honour of the 17th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Extending warm salute to the great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the heroic Korean people, the editorial said the Korean people is a bastion firmly defending the eastern outpost of Asia against the imperialist aggression. The example of self-reliance set by the Korean people has opened a bright avenue for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the editorial stressed. It expressed positive support to the Korean people in their struggle against the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and for the unification of the country.

IRAQ

Al Thourah Al Arabiziah and other Iraqui papers carried articles and the Iraqi T.V. broadcasted the Korean documentary "Glorious Is Our Fatherland."

MALI

On September 8 Radio Mali gave a special program on the occasion.

TANZANIA

The Tanzanian paper **Nationalist** gave prominence to the 17th D.P.R.K. birthday.

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

U.A.R. papers **Al Akhbar** and **Journal Egyptian** printed an article "17th Anniversary of the D.P.R.K." by the D.P.R.K. ambassador to the U.A.R.

Other U.A.R. papers **Al Gumhuriya** and **Al Ahram** carried special write-ups under the respective titles "Prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "North Korea — An Industrial-Agricultural State."

(RCNA)

Arab Unity and Afro-Asian Cooperation

The Third Conference of Heads of Arab States held in Casablanca has shown once again the Arab countries' firm determination to strengthen solidarity and unity in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The successful conference was well expressed in the words of President Nasser who said: "Certain people expected conflict, dissonance, and acrimony of our conference, but in reality the conference proceeded in quite an opposite atmosphere."

In connection with the unscrupulous machinations of the imperialists for aggression on the Arab countries, the Arab state heads pledged that they would resolutely stop any attempt of the imperialists and splitters to sow the seed of discord among the Arab states. They expressed unqualified support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Liberation Army and underscored the necessity of further reinforcing the Arab Army Headquarters. This showed the resolute stand of the Arab countries to counter the Israeli aggression backed by the United States, Britain and West Germany.

The conference has charted out a joint action programme for Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine.

The struggle of the Arab people to liberate Palestine and defend independence and freedom of the Arab countries is closely linked with the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Asian and African peoples.

The Arab heads of state at the Casablanca Conference reaffirmed Afro-Asian co-operation being the basis of their policies, called for redoubled efforts for the success of the Second Afro-Asian Conference, voiced undivided support for the liberation struggles of the peoples of Angola, the Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique, and condemned apartheid in South Africa.

The Korean people who are with the Arab people in the struggle against the common enemy hail the success of the recent Arab summit conference which has made another big contribution to solidarity and co-operation among the Arab countries, and manifest firm support for the unshakable stand of the Arab countries to fight against imperialism and its stooges.

MY CONVICTION

MYRNA IZQUIERDO PARODI,

Uruguayan journalist

There have been many cases in human history of heroic fight of people for their freedom. Korea is one of those countries which have been liberated in recent years.

While staying in Korea for a fortnight as a member of the Uruguayan journalists' delegation, I saw the great strength the Korean people were displaying for their country's prosperity and development.

Korea has built on the war debris a life better than the previous one. Everywhere I visited in Korea I saw Korean workers making strenuous efforts under the slogan of self-reliance. I am convinced that the spirit of self-reliance has enabled the Korean people to score the brilliant successes.

What impressed me most was the Korean women. In this country women energetically work, on an equal footing with men in all spheres. They do not shirk labour, but take part in it voluntarily. They always stand ready.

Men and women, young and old, of this land are striving to turn their country into an earthly paradise and demonstrating their great vitality to the whole world.

With lofty voluntariness and perseverance the Korean people will achieve their country's unification in the not distant future. They march forward for victory.

At Panmunjom

U.S. AGGRESSIVE ACTS PROTESTED

The 214th Military Armistice Commission Meeting was held in Panmunjom on September 15 at the request of our side.

At the meeting Major General Pak Jung Kuk, senior member of our side, protested to the U.S. side against its recent violations of the Armistice Agreement.

In contravention of Paragraph 16 of the Armistice Agreement, a U.S. combat plane violated our air space above the neighbourhood of Kwijon-ri, north of the Military Demarcation Line, about 1140 hours on September 5, and in violation of Paragraph 15 of the agreement, the U.S. side sent an escort boat into our territorial waters off the east coast about 2400 hours on August 31.

Moreover, the U.S. side illegally introduced heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone on 18 occasions from August 25 to September 14, and it also infiltrated its personnel into our area in the demilitarized zone.

All the contraventions perpetrated by the U.S. side, Major General Pak pointed out, show clearly that it still has not taken any step for adhering to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and is deliberately sabotaging the performance of its own duty imposed by the Armistice Agreement. He strongly demanded the U.S. side to thoroughly investigate the above violations, severely punish the personnel involved in the cases, preventing the recurrence of similar cases.

As usual, the U.S. side at a loss for an answer for their deliberate violations of the Armistice Agreement had little to offer. Again it tried to distract public attention from their crimes by getting up an absurd slander. This time: "dispatch of agents to the South."

Our senior member retorted: "It is a shameful lie. No such monstrous fabrications will stop the South Korean people from fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. To the U.S. not only the one million South Korean students but also the entire people in South Korea may seem agents. How foolish and ridiculous it is for the U.S. to hope that such absurdity will check the advance of the South Korean students and people who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for the freedom of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation and for the right to existence!"

General Pak Jung Kuk went on to say that the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea is the chief obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. It is also U.S. occupation of South Korea that may become cause of another bloody war in Korea. He stressed that the U.S. imperialists must stop their reckless aggressive activities of interfering in our internal affairs and quit South Korea at once.

CUBAN GUESTS MEET HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC

The visiting Cuban friendship delegation headed by Enrique Sigul Nunez, Havana Provincial Bureau Member of the Integrated Socialist Revolutionary Party of Cuba met on September 14 Heroes of the Republic who made heroic exploits in the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialism.

The comrades-in-arms of the two countries exchanged their experiences in the battles for routing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and evinced their firm determination to strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

The Cuban guests and the Heroes of the Republic exchanged banners of friendship and badges.

NATURAL WEALTH SERVING THE NATION

Korea has a variety of useful minerals whose deposits are distributed in the areas accounting for more than 80 per cent of her territory. Particularly rich are the deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, magnesite, graphite, tungsten and iron ore.

Mining of mineral wealth has a long history in Korea. Historical data show that Korea exported iron as far back as 710 B.C.

From the late 19th century to the early 20th century, western imperialist powers penetrated into Korea to carry away her minerals. Japanese imperialism shipped away large quantities of iron ore and non-metallic minerals from Korea during its 36 years of colonial rule.

It was not until the country's liberation that our mineral resources began to serve in the interests of our people's well-being. The people's government set up in North Korea nationalized mines and carried out mining in a planned way for the development of an independent industry.

Investments in the iron ore mines increased at the speediest rate of all. Iron ore output in 1960 was about 4.5 times the 1956 figure. The result was the satisfaction of the demands of the nation's expanding ferrous-metal industry for iron ore.

Non-ferrous and rare metal ore mines with rich deposits have been reconstructed and expanded to meet the demands arising in the post-war reconstruction and the development of the nation's industry on its own feet.

Scientific geological prospecting has been carried out on an extensive scale and, at the same time, a nation-wide movement has been unfolded with the participation of the masses of people to prospect mineral resources. As a result, the varieties of ore have widened and the prospected deposits have considerably increased: The prospected deposits of tungsten in 1962 was some 4.3 times bigger than in 1956 and those of iron ore showed about 100-fold increase during the same period.

Ore output in 1963 was 15 times as much as in the early post-liberation days. During the same period, coal output registered an 11-fold increase.

Investments in the mining industry have increased year after year to open and expand many big-scale mines. Technical equipment of the mines has also improved. 85 per cent of hauling operation has been mechanized, and more than 60 per cent of the pits have been made permanent ones.

The development of the national economy and, particularly, the expansion of the heavy industry call for exploitation of more mineral resources.

Our mines, as fuel and raw material bases for the independent national economy, exploit enough resources effectively serving the improvement of the people's living.

Young colliers

MINERS' DAY

In North Korea, the third Sunday of September is observed as the Miners' Day every year.

On this day people extend their respects and felicitations to the colliers and miners.

On the miners' day this year the state has conferred on Kim Yong So the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K. and bestowed on 23 colliers and miners the title of Merited Miner of the D.P.R.K.

Over 50 miners were awarded the title of Hero of Labour or Hero of the D.P.R.K., 422 the title of Merited Miner and several thousands orders and medals of the Republic.

Marking the miners' day, various organs, schools and rural villages arrange get-togethers with miners.

With the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea at hand, they are unfolding an emulation drive for increased production to repay the deep solicitude of the Party and the Government.

A COLLIER'S CHARACTER

One of the miners I met at the Anju colliery during my recent visit asked me if I had ever heard anything about Kim Byong Su, saying that he was one of the renowned among the thousands of miners of the colliery.

Kim Byong Su has been a collier for 25 years now. He started to work at the age of 13 in the years of Japanese colonial rule.

Many people I talked to at the colliery told me what they knew about him. Here is what I learned about him from Im Il Sun, manager of the Youth Pit where Kim Byong Su works.

Byong Su's Suggestion

One spring day this year, Kim Byong Su came to the manager of the Youth Pit with a suggestion to transfer him to a minor hewing section.

The manager was somewhat surprised and asked him what had prompted him to make up his mind.

"Do you think that is where you should work? And, by the way, you'll be paid less over there."

A minor hewing section is generally regarded at the colliery as being second to the main hewing brigades which go ahead in the van in hewing operation. It does not have any "big job" to tackle and this is why miners say "you won't show a boost over there at the minor section."

"I see what you mean. But suppose we do an extraordinary job. What will come of it?" the stubborn applicant said.

His application was accepted. The management appointed him leader of a minor hewing section, a post that happened to be vacant then.

One morning some time after his appointment the new section leader was approached by one of the deputy managers of the Youth Pit.

"I suppose you must need a conveyor for your stope, don't you? We've allotted one of them to your section. But it has been lying in the store. Why don't you send your men to take it? We have pipes and electric motors for you," the deputy manager said.

"Thank you. But we've managed to open a stope and equip it. Fixed up an old conveyor to install it. We can do without the supply," said the section leader.

People wondered how the hewing section had opened a stope for itself and begun to show good results in work. But they failed to get anything about it from the section leader. When pressed for explanation, he only described where they had collected old cloths and belts for the conveyor and who had fixed up the main body of the conveyor with the help of repairmen. He said nothing about himself.

Alien to Collier

The minor hewing section was doing well in its work, increasing output from day to day.

One day the section chief, however, was displeased at the behavior of one of his men, Choi Bu Il. He saw this man picking up the best from among the props supplied to the pits through the conveyor belt.

"What is that, Comrade Bu Il? Concerned only about yourself? Selfishness is alien to us colliers," he rebuked the young collier on the spot.

Such a practice has never occured since then.

The section leader says a good collier is always ready to give a helping hand to his colleagues so that every one of them can accomplish his assignments with credit.

At the stope the section leader makes it a rule to ask his senior colleagues to choose the site first and, when forming teams among themselves, gives them a privilege of selecting the young hands they like to work with. And he is always the first to finish the assigned quota. He makes a point of coming to the help of his fellow miners the moment he has accomplished his quota. He has done his bit in training colliers. Such renowned brigade and section leaders in the colliery—Kim In Kyu, So Won Mu and Jon Sung Bong—had once been under him.

People place much confidence in him—holder of the title of Merited Miner—and have elected him deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Last August he was promoted to deputy shift manager of the Youth Pit. Now he has a number of brigades and sections to lead.

Down at the Stope

The assistant pit manager never confines himself to the office. He goes to stopes to see if there is any problem requiring his assistance to be solved.

Here are a few instances illustrating how he performs his duty.

One day at the stope No. 12 he called up the directing centre.

"Directing centre? This is Kim Byong Su speaking. I'm at the No. 12. Who are you? Comrade Jin Su. I see. Why are you staying on? Didn't I tell you to go home and prepare yourself for the coming examinations at your spare-time college. Listen to your senior, otherwise you'll have a hard time of it. I tell you this from my own experience. By the way, do you happen to find the mining engineer somewhere around you? Call him to the phone, will you? Comrade Dae Won? This is Byong Su speaking. No. 13 is demanding more pit cars. Send some over there right away..."

The other day he was seen at the No. 12 stope giving a helping hand. When the signal for the noon break rang out he turned to the colliers, saying: "Let's go, nice meal is waiting for us."

The colliers accompanying the deputy pit manager trooped into a canteen.

Canteen Dialogues

The deputy pit manager took his seat opposite the minor hewing section leader Jong Su Jong across the table.

"We've got to transfer the conveyor to other stope. Which shift to you think, comrade section leader, we should assign for the job?"

"Why, you care only about it? We have other jobs similarly calling for our attention."

"Well, tell me then what we should do about them?"

"Comrade deputy pit manager, our section members have discussed the matter and agreed to take it up," said the section leader.

"That's fine."

"But I'm not yet fully decided."

"Not yet decided, why?"

"For fear that I must be feeling awkward when people praise me for it. They'll most likely address me 'you lad has hit upon a good idea. You've grown up enough to match the elders'."

The deputy pit manager patted the young section leader on the shoulder.

Toward the evening shift the deputy pit manager went to the minor hewing section to find the conveyor transferred already. The young colliers were installing a heavy drum. He joined them in the work. He likes to mingle with the young people.

Kim Byong Su is deservedly called a typical collier.

Son Kyong Sik

Kim Byong Su being reported from the face of a big success

A Sunday in a Miners' Town

AT DAWN

The mists were hovering over the lake. The anglers were still with their eyes fixed on the floats.

Suddenly a float moved by jerk and went down. The rod twitched. Sure enough a big one landed on the sand.

"Gee, you got another bite! This must be your day, Dok Yong. Let me see how many you got," the shaft sinker An Kyong Su asked Labour Hero Kim Dok Yong, brigade leader at the Youth Pit, who was sitting by him. "What the duece is the matter? Not a bite I'm getting today... Better going to the Yonpung Reservoir," still "grumbling," the sinker looked into Dok Yong's creel.

But there were more and more anglers coming to the lake. It was a Sunday morning and the weather was good.

AMATEUR PAINTERS

At the park in the centre of the colliers' town were to be seen a group of colliers absorbed in sketching. They were Li Jung Ha and Jong Chang Wuk of the maintenance and repair shop, Kim Byong Kyong of pit No. 8, and Kang Kyong Chol of the daily necessaries manufacturing shop—all spare-time students of the art's courses attached to the mining enterprise. And, as usual, many were watching them paint.

The giant open-air mine, mountains of dumps, the derricks dotting the golden rice fields, the blue sea yonder... All familiar sights. But they looked closer than ever on canvas. Another group of amateur painters were working in the summer-house by the fish-breeding pond.

KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE

In the afternoon there was a meeting at the workers' club house sponsored by the Anju Colliery Committee for Popularization of Scientific Knowledge. At the meeting miners presented the results of their study for technical improvement in their work.

First to address the meeting was Hong Dong Ho of the mechanization workshop of the maintenance and repair shop. He had in mind a new universal combine which would do the digging, extracting and loading. His talk evoked a heated debate. Workteam leader Kim Chang Sik of the shop was particularly persisting in his argument. Both were known inventors. Anyway, all was for good. The debate yielded a much improved design, and everybody was happy.

In the meantime, in the music room on the second floor Jang In Ho, a setter at pit No. 8, was writing music to the song "Jolly Colliers" written by Jon Ung Gab, an electrician of pit No. 9.

A peep at the club's amateur dramatist's room. Pak Mi Ja, a surveying engineer, was writing a play with the title of "Sunshine in the Deep Pit." Then setter Jang In Ho was working on the libretto of an operetta which would tell about the twenty years of the Anju Colliery after the country's liberation.

The amateur artists' group of the colliery has a repertoire of over 100 numbers, half of which are what they themselves worked out.

AT DUSK

The evening train arrived. Students who went to the Sokam playground in the morning flocked out of the train. Among the passengers streaming out of the platform were Married Miner Choi Sung Guk returning from the Kuul Holiday Home, Kim Kyong Suk of the Youth Pit and Bae Jong Sok, a paving worker of pit No. 8, returning from their sightseeing tour of Mt. Keumgang. Already over 300 miners of this colliery have spent their summer at various cost-free vacation houses, where they enjoyed four weeks of rest. The colliery runs a ten-day rest-house, where some 1,000 have stayed so far this year. They say the figure will reach 1,500 by the end of the year.

TOWN IN THE NIGHT

The operator at the projecting room of the club had gone home long ago and the quiet melody of Schumann's Träumerei from the radio was faintly heard.

The little boy who went to the ice-candy shop with his grandfather, young couples who enjoyed boating on the lake in the afternoon, the amateur painters, all returned home. The whole town was in slumber except the stadium under an expansion project and the new housing construction sites where heavy bulldozers, excavators, cranes, lorries were busy as ever.

The colliers need a bigger stadium and more houses. Because there were only ramshackles around here before liberation—the few decent-looking houses were owned by Japanese.

Kim Yong Man

They always find time to learn techniques

A new piece is rehearsed

A collier and his family at their garden

MUSAN MINE LOOKS AHEAD

The Musan Mine in North Hamgyong province is a richly-deposited iron ore base of Korea.

With the 20th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea drawing near (October 10), miners there are further intensifying their battle for hewing greater quantities of iron ore.

They are now keeping up the spirit with which they honoured their extra quotas for the first half year at 104 per cent. The metal content of concentrated ore has improved by 0.2 per cent.

The average daily output of concentrated ore has surpassed by far that in the first half year. According to the director of the mine Li Hong Gyun, it is 4 or 4.5 times the figure in the peak year of Japanese rule.

Lately the daily output has shown a more than 1.3-fold growth above last year.

During the Korean war the Musan Mine was ravaged beyond description.

Mass technical innovation movement has been waged extensively for bolstering up mining, the first process of industry.

Our independent national economy has allowed to refurbish the technical equipment of this mine.

New type machines came in without letup from the machine factories which sprang up newly after the war. The Rakwon Machine Plant provided the mine with large-sized "Changbaek" excavators with 4-ton scooping capacity and the Kusong Mining Machine Factory with new type crushers.

In addition to these, the mine has been supplied with such up-to-date machines and equipment as new grinders, 25-ton class pit cars, automatic screening machines, etc.

The mine equipment grew 1.5 times of late. As the mine is equipped with fine machines and installations it shows a steady increase in production.

The Musan Mine is now developing day by day.

The day of reunion sure to come

At 10 p.m. of September 4, an alarm signal, the second of its kind this year, rang out in Togo coal mine village in Samchok county of Kangwon province, South Korea.

There occured another cave-in. Nine were buried alive and they had not been rescued by noon of September 7, according to Radio Chungang of South Korea.

Samchok-Nyongwol in Kangwon province, South Korea, situated in the midway of the Taebaek Range running southward along the east coast is known as Korea's second largest coal producer. The pits of coal mines there are the scenes of hard toil for the miners.

A South Korean reporter wrote of his impression:

"The colliers work all the year round in the pits.

The hewing face is as narrow as to admit only a couple of persons standing with the back bent. Their toil, exacts their endurance, blood and sweat. Colliers hew coal with pickaxes. Working in the sloping pit dimly lit by a lamp they may perish at any moment."

Miners in these collieries, as in other coal mines in South Korea, have to work 14-16 hours a day. The pits are neither supported by stable props nor are provided with ventilation arrangement and water pumping facilities.

The colliers figure out how much gas has been accumulated in their pit with the help of the burning of candle light. This is the sole precaution against explosions.

Collapse of pits and gas explosion occur frequently taking a heavy toll of human lives. The South Korean rulers, however, are not so much concerned for the colliers' safety as about the expenses for pit repair.

"The coal miners," the aforesaid reporter remarked, "have to face many dangers to earn a livelihood. How worthwhile would their underground work be, if it were for their own future and better life! They would be happy if they were paid regularly. The miners cross the death line, their existence staked on those wages which are usually left unpaid for two or three months. Still worse, they may be dismissed at any moment."

(South Korean paper Chosen Ilbo).

South Korea is, like North Korea, rich in mineral resources. The South Korean people, however, cannot benefit from them. Foreign imperialists and their stooges plunder the minerals of South Korea. People are only forced to work hard to exploit mineral resources for the plunderers.

The day of country's unification is sure to come when the South Korean colliers and miners will live a hope-filled life, like their colleagues in North Korea.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMAND FREEDOM OF SCHOOL

The students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University assembled on September 13 in front of the "Monument Dedicated to the April 19 Uprising" on the campus of the college and adopted a six-point resolution demanding the freedom of school, according to report of the South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongsin**.

The resolution, done in the name of the Students' Association, reads in part: "Set free the arrested students at once and withdraw forthwith all the threats against professors," "Withdraw at once the illegal orders suspending the Yonse and Korea universities and make an apology to the nation."

ON CHARGE OF "REBELLION"

In a desperate attempt to clamp down the patriotic movement of the people and commit traitorous acts the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are busy arresting and expelling from school patriotic students and professors branding them as "being involved in politics."

On September 17, they, according to the South Korean Radio Chungang from Seoul, dissolved by force a scientific organization of students named "association for comparative study of nationalism" in the Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University accusing it of carrying on "political activities" and nabbed its five members including Kim Jung Tae and Kim Do Hyon on the charge of "rebellion."

As for these five students, they were taken into police custody during the June struggle of the South Korean students last year. The Pak Jung Hi clique intended to punish them severely, but were compelled to release them in face of resolute protest of people of all walks of life.

ANTI-TREATY RALLY IN SEOUL

More than 500 Seoul citizens gathered at a theatre on the afternoon of September 18 to hold a meeting condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for the forcible ratification of the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty," according to Radio Chungang, Seoul.

The speakers unanimously lashed at the "South Korea-Japan treaty," saying this treacherous treaty was ratified by unlawful means. The treaty, the speakers declared, is completely invalid and no desperate exercise of political power can give it any semblance of validity.

Policemen were mobilized to prevent the citizens from attending the meeting.

PRAYER MEETING BANNED

According to Radio Dong-a from Seoul, the South Korean puppet police forced the association of Theological College in Seoul to give up a scheduled prayer meeting for national salvation.

Three hundred people from various parts of South Korea were gathered in Seoul to have a prayer meeting from September 17 to 19, the report says, but were compelled to put it off indefinitely in face of the police suppression.

Advance Party Departed

15,000-men Cannon Fodder to South Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique has begun to send another 15,000-man combat division to serve as cannon fodder in the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam, in defiance of the resolute opposition of the peoples of Korea and the world.

According to South Korea's **Dongyang Tongsin** dispatches from Seoul a 36-member advance party left by air for South Vietnam on the morning of September 15 to "make necessary preparations for the arrival of the main units of the division."

Earlier, in September 1964 they sent a "medical corps" and two battalions last February.

VOLUME OF CURRENCY SWELLS

The volume of South Korean currency stood at 52,100,000 won as of the end of August according to a report of the South Korean news agency, **Dongyang Tongsin**.

This amount is 9,000,000 won greater than the volume of currency as of the end of last year.

The sharp increase of currency is attributable to the random issue of inconvertible paper money to cover stupendous military-police spendings and pay foreign debts.

FULL MOON

On September 10, on the mid-Autumn Festival (the fifteenth of the eighth month by the lunar calendar) the South Korean daily **Kyonghyang Sinmun** carried an editorial on the unification of the country. It entitled "The full moon and the people's wish," which reads:

It is simply good for a family to sit around to admire the moon and indulge in conversation on all sorts of things.

If the moon were a mirror we could see the faces of dear ones far away from us.

It seems the August moon has become fuller and brighter since the 38th Parallel and the war forced upon the nation a tragedy —loved ones are torn apart from each other.

"A closer look at the moon would yield the faces of our dear ones. She is telling of a unified country, a democratic and prosperous society and a history that justice and love will prevail over force.

"Wouldn't the day come when our people, the people in white, live in one family, loving, helping and protecting each other? Would we ever live in a country where there is no parting? Surely, the day will come. We shall be in such a country. Ours is a family of thirty million. We must strive to regain the day when such a moon will make us feel only joyous, nothing else.

"As we get together to enjoy one and the same moon on the night of the mid-Autumn Festival, we will make one and the same resolve: to become a people rich, harmonious, united, sharing everything and loving each other."

UNIVERSITIES WITHOUT STUDENTS

Universities without students. This may sound queer. But such ones really exist in South Korea.

The 60-year-old Korea University, founded in the closing days of the feudal Li dynasty and smarted under the 36 years of colonial police rule of Japanese imperialism and the 80-year-old Yonse University, both in Seoul, have been ordered to close indefinitely.

Why? Simply because the university authorities "reserved" the punishment of the "leaders of demonstrations" against the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and the "professors involved in politics."

PROFESSORS AND POLITICS

As for what they call "demonstration leaders," they are patriotic students who stood in the van of the national-salvation struggle against the traitorous acts of the U.S. running dogs who seek to let again Japanese imperialism into South Korea. Meanwhile, those conscientious professors who, refusing to become a servitor of the traitorous regime, supported the students' struggle, are branded as being "involved in politics."

The successive rulers of South Korea in the service of Washington, the Pak Jung Hi clique in particular, have frantically subjected the students and intellectuals to persecution and suppression regarding them as a thorn in their side.

BLACK LIST

The "Central Intelligence Agency" and the police of the Pak Jung Hi clique have blacklisted students and professors. Recently in Seoul, the puppet police and secret set have broke into 18 universities and colleges to arrest and imprison 118 students out of more than 190 they had registered as "demonstration leaders."

They put on trial 35 students of Seoul University including the president of its students' association on the charge of violation of the "anti-communist law" and "rebellion." On September 9 two professors of Korea and Seoul universities were arrested, and six days earlier, on September 3, a professor of Yonse University was apprehended on his way to the University.

They call out heavily armed troops to storm schools in broad daylight, fire tear-shells at the students, destroy school buildings, beat students with rifles drenching schools with blood.

PRESSMEN

They also object pressmen to terrorism.

At midnight of September 7 they blew up the house of the acting director of the editorial department of the South Korean daily **Donga Ilbo** with a long history, and at the same hour on the same day many secret agents jumped on a certain Jo, production chief of South Korean **Radio Donga**, and carried him by a jeep to beat him to a jelly for no reason at all.

The South Korean publications denounce the desperate scheme to trample underfoot schools and gag the people at the point of bayonet as a tyranny without precedent even in the militarist countries.

UNPRECEDENTED TYRANNY

Who is lording it over South Korea tyrannizing over the people there?

"The Pak Jung Hi gang? "No, the United States," say the South Korean people.

It is widely known that McCarthyism and a modern version of "inquisition" are the brainchildren of U.S. imperialism. And the cruelty against the honest-minded people in South Korea is more than what the above U.S. inventions imply.

The agents of Washington in South Korea have instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique to proclaim a law little different from martial law and unified out one division of the puppet army for "inquisition."

The recent developments in South Korea once again reveal the true nature of U.S. imperialism as the ringleader of aggression and reaction and show they are in a critical situation there.

Pak Jong In

NOTHING BENEFITED

One day seven-year-old Yom Jong Su collapsed during the lesson. His classmates were startled, and the teacher rushed to him, asking "What's the matter with you? Are you sick?" "No, Sir. I am dying with hunger," said the poor boy, tears streaming down from his sunken eyes.

From the following day the boy stayed away from school. (South Korean paper **Kukje Shinbo**)

This was what happened in a primary school in the South Korean port city of Pusan.

HUNGER-STRICKEN CHILDREN

500 grams of grain a day would have been enough to fill this little boy's stomach.

Today in South Korea tragedies which seem incredible occur every day. The number of ill-clad and hunger-stricken children there totals millions.

Only recently hard life drove two principals of primary schools and head teacher Jong Hyon Jun (44) of the Koje primary school, Pusan, to commit suicide. (South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin**, August 18, 1965.)

A South Korean paper, **Kukje Shinbo** of July 29, 1965, reported that in Seoul composer of children's song Yun Mi Sang (43) breathed his last from hunger.

A writer is reported to have been in the grip of hunger hardly able to carry on his literary activity any longer. Difficulty of living has led a woman dancer to ruin.

There is really no end to the list of such instances. South Korea has 6-7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed as well as millions of footless peasants who are barely substisting on tree bark and grass roots from late autumn. Some people even volunteer to be sent to prison.

WHY?

What has caused such a distressful plight in South Korea?

It is the U.S. colonial rule and its colonial predatory and enslavement policy.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to make it appear that they provide for the South Korean people through their huge "aid."

The U.S. "aid" programme, which they describe as a sort of "philanthropic work," has played a major part in converting South Korea into a colony and ruining her economy.

Pressure by the flooding U.S. aid goods and heavy tax imposition have produced a devastating effect on production and aggravated the management conditions and this, in turn, has caused decline in agricultural production which is the main branch of South Korea's economy.

Thousands of medium and small factories have gone bankrupt and the majority of the remaining ones are at a standstill.

LIVING COSTS

Employed workers slave from 12 to 18 hours a day at starvation wages which are less than one-third or a quarter of the minimum living costs.

The monthly minimum living costs per head of the population are estimated at 2,000 won and a five-member family needs at least 10,000 won a month. But workers of average income (dockers) receive only 2,500-3,000 won a month and a great majority of wage-earners get less than this sum. And, still worse, the real value of nominal wages is on the constant fall.

Last year prices of commodities went up by 35 per cent on an average, whereas the rise in nominal wages fell short of this figure. Consequently, real wages of the wage-earners dropped by 23 per cent.

U.S. AID—CAUSE OF POVERTY

Here is what the South Korean journal **Hangul Kyongje** has to say: "We have received U.S. economic aid totalling over three billion dollars. But what is the real state of affairs of South Korea today? All the fellow countrymen have been reduced to beggary. There is nothing we have benefited."

The U.S. aid brings ruins and enslavement to the recipient countries.

It is quite natural that more and more South Korean people, conscious of this through their own experience, should come out in opposition to the U.S. aid and in demand of independence and self-sustenance.

Kim Yong Gi

U.S.-TSHOMBE PROVOCATIONS

Of late hostile provocations against the Congo (B) are committed more frequently than ever by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Tshombe clique. For instance, some 300 Tshombe troops crossed the border into that country on September 14 and assaulted peaceful villages. The Tshombe clique is concentrating along the border their mercenaries from South Africa, South Rhodesia and West Germany.

What is more grave is that U.S. planes based on Leopoldville are constantly violating the air space of the Congo (B) menacing the security of the people of that country. From the outset the U.S. imperialism has been committing systematically all manner of subversive activities to strangle the Republic of the Congo (B) that is resolutely safeguarding its national independence. The vilest means including assassination of the Congolese (B) leaders and coup d'etat were schemed, but all these schemes have been foiled in time.

In answer to the blackmail of the U.S. government that withdrew its diplomats from the Congo (B), the Congolese (B) government recalled its diplomats from the United States. This manifests the firm determination of the Congolese (B) people to defend their independence and dignity to the end.

Instigating the Tshombe clique, the object of general aversion, to provoke hostilities along the Congolese border, the U.S. imperialists are trying to get a pretext for direct armed aggression against that country.

This is a criminal aggressive act against the Congolese (B) people who are striving for genuine independence and independent development and is an unforgivable provocation against the entire Asian and African people who are firmly united with the Congolese brothers under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

As they drove back the invading Tshombe troops recently, the Congolese (B) people firmly united around President Massamba-Debat will surely smash any provocation of the enemy and defend the victorious revolution to the end.

The Korean people standing on the common front of struggle against imperialism resolutely denounce the provocative moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Tshombe clique against the Republic of the Congo (B) and extend wholehearted support and solidarity to the Congolese (B) people in their righteous struggle.

A-A SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION SUPPORTS S. KOREANS' STRUGGLE

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued on September 15 a statement supporting the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The statement pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' aggression on South Korea constitutes the root cause of the artificial division of Korea.

After recalling the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea in the past 20 years, the statement said: Of late the United States masterminded the "South Korea-Japan talks" and has been stepping up its scheme to frame up the aggressive "Northeast Asia Treaty Organization" with the Japanese militarists as a shock brigade in their aggression on Asia. This not only hampers the peaceful unification of Korea, but also threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The statement condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for selling South Korea to U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for its collaboration with them in opposition to the Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The statement demanded that the U.S. imperialists get out of South Korea, and that Korea be unified peacefully by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference.

RED CROSS DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR VIENNA

A Korean government delegation led by Han Se Hon, Vice-Minister of Public Health and a red cross delegation led by Rim Chun Gwang, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, left here on September 15 to attend the 20th Conference of the International Red Cross to be held in Vienna.

로동신문

(Rodong Sinmun)

Solidarity With the Japanese People

Japan is now swept by a mass action against the "Japan-South Korea treaty" and the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam. The action involves people of all walks of life.

Over one million people took part in a joint action during a week of nation-wide action from September 5 to 12. The concluding day of the week saw some 500,000 people participating in the action.

They continue to fight persistently exhibiting their firm resolve to smash the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Korean people express their firm solidarity with the valiant struggle of the Japanese people. The fight of the Japanese people is a fight in defence of their national interests, a sacred fight for the preservation of peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries, frightened at the powerful action of the people, have called out the police and the "self-defence forces" to put down the people's action on the one hand and on the other, seek to deceive public opinion and appease the people with their absurd preaching on the "lawfulness" of the "Japan-South Korea treaty."

The peoples of Korea and Japan are linked by firm ties in their common struggle against the aggressive policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for peace and security in the Far East and Asia.

The Korean people will continue to give resolute support to the Japanese people in their struggle and stand on the side of the Japanese people fighting to smash the reckless aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese ruling circles.

HAIL MALI'S RED-LETTER DAY

The Republic of Mali was born after many years of the heroic struggle of the Mali people against the colonialists.

In the five years since then, the Mali people under the leadership of President Modibo Keita have achieved big results in all spheres of politics, economy and culture while wiping out the consequences of the protracted colonial rule.

The Mali people are endeavouring to turn in a short period their country from a backward agrarian one into an industrial-agricultural state with a solid national economy.

The Mali people have won a high prestige on the international arena for their achievements, their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner and their peaceable foreign policy.

The Korean people, who value the friendship and solidarity with the Mali people, are rejoiced over the Mali people's achievements in the efforts for consolidating the national independence and for social progress.

The relations of friendship between Korea and Mali have developed apace since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1960.

The Korean visit of the Mali President Modibo Keita in 1964 and the visit to Mali of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. made for further strengthening the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

Co-operation between the two countries is daily expanding in the economic, cultural and other spheres.

Promotion of friendly relations between Korea and Mali contributes to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples who, under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, strive for national independence, independent development of their nations and promotion of world peace.

The Korean people will continue to march hand in hand with the Mali people, their close friend and comrade-in-arms.

On the occasion of the happy holiday of the Mali people, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish them fresh success in their endeavours for the country's prosperity and development.

A KOREAN SCIENTIST DENOUNCE U.S. ATROCITY

"The U.S. use of poison gas in South Vietnam once again revealed its bestial nature and cruelty and exposed the hypocrisy of Johnson's call for "peace," declared Dr. Choi Ung Sok, President of the Korean Academy of Medical Science, in a statement of September 19.

The recent use of poison gas by U.S. imperialism, he went on, is a wanton violation of the international commitments in regard of the prohibition of the use of poison gas and toxic chemicals and the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

A scientist who loves justice and peace and a medical scientist who values the human life most, I bitterly denounce the U.S. atrocity infringing upon the conscience and morality of mankind, said Dr. Choi Ung Sok.

The use of poison gas against the peaceful inhabitants and the indiscriminate bombings of economic institutions, schools and hospitals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he stated, show that American imperialism is kicking on its deathbed.

Stressing that U.S. imperialism suffered a disgraceful defeat in face of the Korean people's struggle, though it tried to subdue the Korean people by even employing bacteriological weapons and toxic chemicals during the Korean war he declared that U.S. imperialism will never be able to save its doom.

He strongly demanded the Yankee imperialists to stop the war of aggression in Vietnam and withdraw all their troops and lethal weapons from South Vietnam at once.

CORRECT VIEW OF REALITY

Interview with an Argentina Guest

"We have learned how the people of Korea have built up a powerful country in a brief time. National Secretary Hector Villalon of the Peron Revolutionary Movement of Argentina said at an interview with the **Pyongyang Times** reporter.

Mr. Hector Villalon recently visited Korea leading a delegation.

He said: The Korean people displayed heroism to emerge victorious in the fight for defending the honour of their country against the imperialist aggression.

The Korean people have built their national economy by their own efforts, with indomitable revolutionary spirit and unusual zeal. I believe that the national economy firmly guarantees the political independence of the country.

He said that he met many people while in Korea and found that they all thirsted for the peaceful unification of the country. And he had come to know why the aspiration of the Korean people still remains unrealized, he added.

He continued: When we visited Panmunjom we saw American soldiers standing guard south of the Military Demarcation Line. This evoked our hatred and indignation.

In Panmunjom where Korea is cut into two by the U.S. aggressors, I watched a meeting where the Koreans from North and South, though sitting in the same hall, cannot discuss problems between them.

At the meeting American imperialism was denounced for its violation of the Armistice Agreement. At the meeting South Koreans were no more than interpreters serving the Yankees sitting opposite the North Korean delegates across the conference table.

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists stand in the way of Korea's unification. But for American imperialism the Korean people would have long unified their country by themselves.

The honest-minded people of the world take a correct view of the reality in Korea and join the Korean people in their just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. This is because the Korean people's struggle is not only for their country and nation but also for world peace.

Mr. Kodani's "Vacation" on B57

Japanese news dispatches and press reports said an official of Japan's "Defence Agency" accompanied American pilots flying on a bombing mission over South Vietnam.

The man was identified as 45-year-old Hidejiro Kodani of a research institute of the "Defence Agency" (in actuality ministry of armed forces). He was on board a B57 to "study bombing methods."

He told that during his one month's stay in South Vietnam from mid-August along with a group of Japanese "military commentators" at the invitation of the U.S. embassy in Saigon he visited the Bien Hoa and Da Nang air bases and the Hue and other war bases to study bombing methods and guerrilla warfare.

These persons in helicopters and jeeps inspected military operations of the U.S. army in the Mekong delta.

Kodani declared he was not the only Japanese who accompanied the U.S. and puppet South Vietnam troops.

When the disclosure aroused a wave of protest in Japan, Kodani's superiors devised pretexts for a loophole—"Kodani accompanied a bombing mission in his private capacity during his vacation," and "He was on board bomber without any knowledge about its mission and course of flight."

The revived Japanese militarists showed up how impudent they are by presenting such preposterous pretexts. They are crazy about mocking public opinion.

Japanese Journals on Revival of Militarism

READVENT OF TOJO

According to the latest issue of the Japanese magazine, the SHUKAN ASHAHI, which came off the press on September 17, the original edition of "historic tide," a history textbook for middle schools, had described Japan's expansion since the Meiji reform and Japan's aggression in the Second World War in a rather objective way.

Hence the education ministry published a revised edition in 1961, in which such words as "imperialism," "fascism" and "aggression" were erased and the causes of the Second World War were distorted and attributed to a "complexity of politics and economy." This way the ministry tried to cover up the crimes of the Japanese, German and Italian fascists.

The magazine further pointed out that in the original edition the exploits of Hideki Yukawa, the only Japanese Nobel Prize winner, were included in the chapter "new society." But in the revised edition, Hideki Yukawa was replaced by the war criminal Hideki Tojo.

In the original edition, a picture on food rationing during wartime was published on the page entitled "war and life." In the revised edition, this was replaced by a portrait of the war criminal, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, speaking to orphans of the wardead.

Since the end of the war, history textbooks were revised by the education ministry in 1955, 1961 and 1965, the magazine pointed out. The 1965 edition would be used in middle schools from next spring.

Theatres in Pyongyang

PALACE OF TRADITIONAL KOREAN OPERA

THE STATE NATIONAL ART THEATRE

Recently the State National Art Theatre presented "Tale of Chun Hyang" in the form of Changguk (traditional Korean opera) with a great success.

It was the fourth opera version of the Korean classic (Tale of Chun Hyang) by the Theatre. The first version was made 17 years ago in Pyongyang, which was then welcomed as a happy event for the public as well as for the professional artists.

Birth of the theatre

It was because the Korean people's favorite classic was put on the stage in the liberated land by the people's artists for the first time after 36 years of suppression by the Japanese colonialists. The producer of this first version was the National Classic Music Research Institute, the predecessor of the present State National Art Theatre, which set before itself the task of laying a groundwork for restoring and developing the national art. The opera was performed by the staff of the research institute who were at the same time talented artists. The production of this opera marked the inauguration of the State National Art Theatre.

Songs uninterrupted

People recall with emotion the performances of the second opera version of the "Tale of Chun Hyang" in the Moranbong Underground Theatre, Pyongyang, in 1952 during the Patriotic War of Liberation. Enemy bombings were going on outside the theatre when the performance was being given.

The State National Art Theatre as well as all the other art companies and troupes carried on their activities in the war time. The theatre staff visited the fronts with their rich repertoire to give performances for the soldiers. They also toured different parts of the country to dig out folk music.

In 1954, the year after the ceasefire in Korea, the theatre staff produced the third opera version of the "Tale of Chun Hyang," this time on a higher level. But it was not so big in scale and so complete artistically as the latest version.

Landmark

In the course of the production of these four versions the theatre has made big strides. Now it has more than 400 members and an orchestra of 60 instruments based on the twelve-tone system and a chorus of over 200 members. In its early days it had only scores of members and a few traditional instruments.

Those who saw the opera "Tale of Chun Hyang" say with one voice that they have become more familiar with Chun Hyang than ever, and the arias from the opera have become very popular.

Besides the "Tale of Chun Hyang" the theatre has a comprehensive repertoire which includes such classics as the "Tale of Sim Chong," about a filial daughter sacrificing herself to open the eyes of her blind father, "Tale of Janghwa and Hongryon," about two sisters suffering under the stepmother, and "Princess Sonhwa," adaptation from a legend of the 6th century about a princess who married a humble lad, "Admiral Li Sun Sin," about a famous patriot who routed the invading Japanese fleet some 400 years ago.

Penetration into real life

It is not an easy task to mirror the reality vibrant with life and energy in the traditional form of national art. But this task has been creditably tackled by the theatre staff when it staged "The Song of Hwangha," about a heroic woman guerrilla fighter, Jo Oh Hi, at the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation, and "A New Song from the Village across the River" dealing with pioneers in the agricultural co-operative movement in the postwar period. These two works are highly acclaimed by the public.

The theatre's repertoire also includes hundreds of militant and beautiful songs, instrumental pieces and dances. Smaller pieces were performed by the artists travelling in small groups at the fronts during the wartime and at the construction sites, factories and villages in the postwar years.

The theatre has solved many problems, such as the problem of overcoming the limitation of some traditional musical instruments while retaining the national flavour, the problem of depicting the present-day themes in the traditional form, the problem of developing the national form in conformity with the contemporary themes.

The theatre has produced two People's Artists and 16 Merited Artists.

Director Oh Sun Hwan of the theatre says: "As the fourth version of the "Tale of Chun Hyang" shows our theatre has become able to stage national classics to fit to the contemporary taste and to give more vivid and broader description of the developing reality. We are now preparing new operas dealing with contemporary themes."

Pak Sung Man

The closing scene of "Tale of Chun Hyang"

On "Tale of Chun Hyang"

"Tale of Chun Hyang" is one of the most popular classics of Korean folk literature. It is believed that it was first made into a novel on the basis of a popular folk tale and appeared around the 18th century.

The story presented a new ethics in love protesting against the long-imposed feudalistic fetters. It also expressed the people's hatred for tyranny of the feudal officials.

The story begins with the love awakened in the hearts of two young people of different social classes; one, the local governor's son, and the other, the daughter of a professional woman entertainer belonging to the humble social strata. As the story begins to unfold, the readers see Li Mong Ryong, the local governor's son, with his valet, out for an airing on the day of the lovely spring festival, the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar. He meets Chun Hyang. The love blazing up in his heart makes Mong Ryong call at the girl's and persuades her mother to give him her consent to his wish for her daughter's hand. The mother is reluctant at the beginning, but he wins her over in the end. Thus they are united.

All the happiness in the world is theirs. But a sudden tempest hits their calm life. There will be a separation. Li Mong Ryong's father is promoted to a higher post and proceeds to Seoul, the capital, and Mong Ryong has to accompany him. But he cannot take Chun Hyang with him, as the feudal society puts a taboo on their marriage.

Amidst bitter tears they bid goodbye to each other. But Mong Ryong promises to reunite with her after passing the state examinations.

Three years have elapsed since his departure, but not a word of him. Meanwhile a new lustful-governor by the name of Byon Hak Do arrives. Captivated by the girl's enchanting beauty, he asks, then orders, her to wait on him. But Chun Hyang refuses promptly at the risk of her life. In the end she is brutally caned and put into prison.

The governor is having a birthday celebration and she is to be beheaded after the spree, when Li Mong Ryong appears on the scene as the secret Royal Commissioner. The knavish governor is dismissed and imprisoned on the spot and innocent prisoners are set free. And Chun Hyang, the woman of virtue, is rescued and there is a grand union of Chun Hyang and Mong Ryong and the whole town turns out to wish them a happy life.

CULTURAL BRIEFS

National Art Festival

A national music and dance festival which opened in July in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea has come to an end, and now a national drama festival dedicated to the Party founding anniversary is on since September 8.

The drama festival will continue till the early part of November at the State Drama Theatre and the Moranbong Theatre. During the festival six professional theatres in the capital including the State Drama Theatre, Pyongyang Theatre, Youth Theatre, Broadcasting Station Art Theatre and ten local drama groups will stage new plays.

A scene from the art performance of Koreans in Japan

Photo by Yon Wu Ik of the *Chosun Sinbo*

Students Art Festival

A national art festival of university, higher technical and technical school students which had opened on September 8 at the Pyongyang Children's Palace in honour of the forthcoming Party founding anniversary closed on September 14.

During the festival more than 2,000 student-art circle members from provinces and cities presented various plays and other numbers.

Art Contests of Koreans in Japan

Central art contests of Koreans in Japan for 1965 were held on September 11-12 at the Meguro public hall in Tokyo in honour of the 17th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Over 2,000 art circle members from 24 prefectural branches of the General Association of Koreans in Japan took part in the contests.

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